

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1835.

Number Four, on Mr. Van's claim, will be found on the Fourth Page.

The Currency question—The "good sense, firmness, and virtue" of General Jackson in his decision of it—Changes of opinion among the Whigs.

Mr. Editor—Our remarks respecting a Mint currency were made with a view to establish certain theoretical principles, the correctness of which could be made more evident by supposing the currency system to be separated entirely from that of Banking, and imagining the currency to be issued by only one national institution, than in any other way which suggested itself. We thought it might aid us in getting at first principles, and in examining the correctness of Gallatin's positions. We wished to get a clear view of the currency system as a whole; and after arriving at first principles, to inquire how these principles could be secured in practice under the circumstances in which we are placed. We mentioned the peculiar advantage which, in our view, would result from the mint currency—viz. that it would regulate itself. We called it a self-regulating currency.

It has been maintained that a metallic currency will regulate itself; that is to say—its supply will necessarily and naturally adapt itself in the easiest and speediest manner to the wants of the community. A credit currency has been considered by many writers the most "economical" on the ground that the substitution of credit for coin adds wealth to a nation. Viewing money as not only a circulating medium of exchange, but also a measure of value and a legal tender in payment of contracts, we consider it in the light of a most useful instrument for facilitating exchanges of commodities. As it is a labor-saving machine, any system which destroys the standard of value, or either makes it fluctuate and imposes a temporarily depreciated tender upon the public, as Gallatin maintains a credit currency does, cannot be said to be "economical," even though it should facilitate exchanges of property. Gambling would be "economical" in the same sense. Now the objection which suggested itself against credit currency was, that it does not regulate itself—that it deranges the supply of that currency which the constitution has made the only legal tender, and which is in fact the commercial tender in payment of foreign balances; that it has an indirect effect on the supply of other commodities and in the distribution of wealth. This effect is, it must be allowed, only temporary—it, in the end, is regulated, but not, as it appears to us, in the speediest and most equitable manner. Violent convulsions in trade do not destroy the property already in existence, or lessen its intrinsic utility, any more than gambling does; they merely effect its distribution, and the direction of industry for the time in future attempts at supplying the necessary products.

It has been stated that the reason why our currency system does not regulate itself, is that it is issued on credit; that if it were based not on credit, but in an actual pledge and deposit of the legal tender as security, such a currency would regulate itself in the same manner as a specie currency; its amount would be the same as if a metallic currency were the only currency. Adam Smith held, that the amount of current notes which a country required, is an amount equal to the sum of metallic money, which would circulate if there were no paper currency. The Bullion Committee in England also maintained that the sum of current paper ought not to exceed the sum of metallic money that would be in circulation, if there were no paper. Mr. Joplin also holds the same opinion, and proposed a paper currency on the principles we wished to establish.

Now Gallatin maintains that the substitution of credit for specie, is "economical," and adds millions of wealth per annum to the nation which adopts a credit currency. The great question to be decided, is, whether the amount of money required by a nation, or what Gallatin calls "the amount in value wanted," can be ascertained in the most correct manner under a credit, or under a metallic, currency system, in season to prevent convulsions in trade. If, under a metallic currency, the wants of the nation for that labor-saving machine, money, can be best be ascertained and supplied, then the claim of "national economy" falls to the ground.

We agree entirely with the writer in the Post of the 11th of May, that the plan of a mint currency could not be permanently and securely established as a national system, unless it were embodied in the Constitution. Constitutional law alone could render the mint deposits permanently inviolable by Congress; because, as he justly observes, one Congress might repeal the laws of a previous Congress; and in times of extreme necessity, might be tempted to compel the mint to violate its trust. We are not particular whether such a violation be called a breach of trust, a violation of pledged, or "downright violence and plunder."

A theoretical principle is one thing, and the organization of a system in such manner as to reduce those principles to practice, under particular circumstances, is quite another. To make a principle intelligible, however, it is, we hope, allowable to suppose and suggest cases even which are not practicable under particular circumstances; and if it can be shown that those principles can be carried into practice, under the circumstances in which we happen to be placed, by another organization of the system, then those closest theories are not without their use. It appears to us, that slight alterations of our currency and banking systems would effect great changes in the principles of those systems; that they would materially change the whole bearing of those systems both in economical and political points of view. But our object is rather to examine the opinions of Gallatin and the party who pin their faith on his sleeve, than to offer or insist upon any favorite plan.

We observe that changes of opinion on the subject of currency have already been brought about among the Whigs, by the panic operations of 1834. We are curious to see how those who defended the Bank so stoutly at the time, will receive such converts—whether they will accuse them of "loud cries against a monied aristocracy"—"pretended zeal for a hard money system"—"professions of favor and regard for the poor"—of exciting "the prejudices of the public against banks"—the means by which little men occasionally become great"—accusations which Mr. Webster so freely charged upon the friends of the administration. When General Jackson, with that good sense, firmness and virtue which characterizes his administration, questioned the constitutionality and expediency of a National Banking Company to regulate the currency, and came forward as the champion of a metallic currency—when he decided that, of the two remedies for our present system—1st, a bank, and 2d, the two measures for enlarging the metallic currency, mentioned by Gallatin, as absolutely necessary for preserving the standard of value—the latter was the necessary, proper, and constitutional remedy, he was derided as an ignorant, corrupt old man, led by a kitchen cabinet. Now, Alexander H. Everett comes forward in this State, the head quarters of talents and respectability, and proclaims that "our whole economical history will be nothing but a record of panics and re-actions, until the people shall have good sense, firmness and virtue enough to strike at the root of the evil, and place the business of the country upon the only solid basis of a metallic currency!" Where is the committee of public safety? Videtur ne quid detrimenti republica capiat.

EQUAL LAWS TO SECURE TO ALL EQUAL RIGHTS.

The Corner Stone of the new Stone Church erecting on Essex street, Salem, for Rev. Mr. BRAZER'S Society, was laid on Saturday, with appropriate religious services.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The northern section of our city was visited yesterday with the most destructive fire which has occurred here in ten years. It commenced at about quarter past 4 o'clock, P. M., in the carpenter's shop of Smith and Stetson, which was set on fire by the bursting of a spirit gas lamp, accidentally dropped upon the floor, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that the workmen were obliged to make their escape as they could, without saving even their coats or hats. The wind was very high during the whole afternoon, blowing from the North and North-west, which immediately communicated the fire to numerous buildings in Blackstone, Salem, Pond, Cross and Hanover streets. The fire broke out in so many different places at the same moment, and before the Fire Department had time to get fairly at work, that it was a long time before they could bring it under their control to any considerable extent—something like twenty buildings in the different streets being on fire at the same moment. For nearly three hours the flames raged almost unabated, and destroyed, as near as we could estimate, from 35 to 50 dwellings, shops and stores, including the Mechanics' Inn and the Massachusetts Hotel, and two or three stables. A considerable portion of the furniture in the houses consumed was saved, although necessarily much damaged. We should think that as many as seventy-five families are turned out, and probably more than as many more will suffer a heavy loss from an unnecessary removal of their furniture.

Among the sufferers was our late partner, Mr. BENJAMIN TRUE, whose house was several times on fire, but was ultimately saved—his furniture, however, has all been removed. This is the eighth time Mr. TRUE has suffered from fire, at his house or office. During the fire, a brick wall fell and injured two or three men, but we have not as yet heard of any loss of life. The horses in the stables are understood to have been saved.

P. S. We have just returned from the scene of the conflagration, but such is the crowd and confusion that it is impossible to ascertain who are the principal losers, or the amount of their losses or insurance. There is no scarcity of rumors, but we could not trace any of them to authentic sources. The engines are playing upon the ruins, and upon two or three houses which are not entirely destroyed; the Fire Department will hardly put matters in a situation to be left before 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. It will be impossible to obtain any further authentic information to-night.

Another.—Soon after the above alarm, a fire was discovered in the wooden stores at the end of Long Wharf, which, by the prompt exertions of a few individuals was extinguished without damage.

HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

We have just received from Mr. Briggs, the following additional intelligence:

Messrs Stetson & Smith's loss is from 2 to \$3000—insured \$1000. From thence it communicated to the carpenter's shop of Mr. Baldwin, destroying it entirely: loss about \$2000—insured—nothing saved. Also to the stable of Mr. Simmons: \$500 will cover his loss. Also to the cooper's shop of Mr. Abbott, which was very full of stock—not an article saved.

It also communicated to the unoccupied circular building on the opposite side of the street, owned by Mr. Smith, and to the painter's shop of Charles Henderson, but they experienced but little damage. Also the building on the corner of Cross and Blackstone sts. owned by Mr. Smith, which is about half destroyed.

It also extended through to Salem street, destroying the buildings on one side, and injuring those on the opposite. The roof of a building in Hanover st. took fire from the cinders, but was soon extinguished. About 30 or 40 buildings were destroyed, mostly wooden.

From thence it extended through the upper part of Pond street, destroyed the buildings on each side, with the exception of the Massachusetts Hotel which is about half burnt.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, as far as can be ascertained. Messrs Davis, Harris and Wentworth's Stables—the Mechanic's Inn—the Patent Window Frame and Sawing Machine—S. White's Blacksmith's Shop—Dr Samuel Thomson's House and Shop—Mr Chamberlain's Grocery—Two Provision Stores, and numerous other buildings.

Two members of Engine No 13 were seriously injured by bricks falling upon them; also Nathaniel Wade, a young man not a member of the Fire Department, was severely injured.

Mr Bennett, of the New York Herald, in speaking of the Sunday Mail excitement, the Presbyterian excitement, and the Catholic excitement, thus comments:—

"But these excitements and stirrings of conscience, and promptings of ambition, and love of light and controversy, are dying away and rapidly giving place to one of the most brilliant campaigns and general set-toes that we ever remember to have heard of, read of, or dreamt of since we got rid of the 'satchel and the slinging morning face.'"

The question which now threatens to divide the city, and eventually all the country, is a dingy question—a brown question—may, even to come plump out with it, it is a genuine black question, being no less or no more than the question of abolition or colonization, respecting the colored races.

The city is now filled with some of the most eminent religious men in the country. We have also a few specimens from Europe. Many societies have held meetings, but the great movement is the Abolitionists on one side, and the Colonizationists per contra. Every white man and white woman are rapidly taking sides. The blacks themselves, go about town, clean old clothes, black boots at a dollar a month, and seem not to be aware of the fever generating in their behalf. But that is of no sort of consequence. We white people have a perfect right, in the absence of every other tolerable source of excitement, to get into a passion with each other, to call each other hard names, to blow up each other's characters, on the subject of the blacks, if we choose to do so. We are freemen and sovereigns—the blacks have nothing to say in the matter."

Westward Ho!—We have seen a letter dated Galena, (Ill.) 25th ult., which states that more than one thousand emigrants, bound to the Lead Mines, have already arrived there this season, although navigation has been open but six days. The writer says he has no doubt the population of the mines will be increased 4000 by the first of July.

The Athenaeum is to be opened about the first of July in a new building erected for the accommodation of the Artists' Exhibition.

POLICE COURT.

Backing out.—Mr Constable Ellis, at the urgent solicitation of the whole family of James M'Cann, arrested him, at the risk of his life, on Sunday night, and committed him to jail, his daughters and son-in-law volunteering to become witnesses against him, as a common drunkard, yesterday morning. M'Cann had armed himself with a large shoemaker's knife of a most murderous aspect, and drove his wife and children out of the house. They called in the assistance of Mr. Ellis, and their gratitude was unbounded when he came to their protection. When M'Cann heard that Mr. Ellis was approaching, he stationed himself behind the door, where, with uplifted knife, he stood prepared to receive him. By the assistance of some bystanders, the door was broken down, and Mr. Ellis, by a side blow, succeeded in knocking the knife out of the desperado's hand, and, by knocking him down, arrested him. A hack was procured, and his eldest daughter paid his fare to jail; but when she was put upon the stand to testify, she refused to disclose a single fact against him, though the night before she assured Mr. Ellis that he had cut her face with the knife and bit her arm, and both her arm and face bore marks of the truth of her assertion. Another younger daughter, but both women, however, declared that he was not intemperate, or dangerous, but finally admitted, that, about a month ago, after he had driven his whole family out of the house with an ax, he had sworn a solemn oath in presence of Constable Hosea, to abstain from ardent spirits, though he had regularly drank two glasses a day ever since. When cautioned and reproved for their gross and palpable perjuries, the eldest daughter excused them on the score,—"We have our feelings, and it is our duty to overlook his conduct."

Court.—If they have a mind to take back their statements, let them take the consequences—they will be the sufferers by his going at large soon; and I cannot, upon the face of this doubtful testimony, impose such a sentence as I suppose he really merits.—Four months in the House of Correction.

M'Cann.—I'm perfectly satisfied that you are correct in passing the sentence.

Mark French was observed reconnoitering a store in Washington street, for some time, by a gentleman who recognized in him a hoary veteran in the thieving art.—After the third observation, he entered the destined store, but soon came out, and got out of sight before his watcher had time to communicate with the store. He had succeeded in secreting a piece of shirting under his cloak, and as ill luck would have it, the next day he offered it for sale to the very man who had been watching him the day before. The case was as plain as a pike-staff, and Mark was marked for 3 months in the house of Correction.

Obliterating Inspectors' Marks.—It has been decided by Judge Hopkins, of the U. S. District Court of Pennsylvania, and by Judge Baldwin of the U. S. Circuit Court, to whom the case was carried by a writ of error, that the Act of Congress passed 2d March, 1799, which subjects, "any person who shall sell, or in any way alienate or remove any cash, chest, vessel or case which has been emptied of its contents, (being distilled spirits, wines, or teas) before the marks and numbers set thereon &c. shall have been defaced or obliterated in presence of any officer of inspection," to the forfeiture of \$100, pointed at the seller, and not the purchaser of the case, as the offender against its provisions. In other words, that the purchaser is not liable to the penalty.

Shocking Accident.—We learn that as the Northern Stage was passing over Culpepper's Bridge, between Halifax and Louisa, on Saturday last, on its route to this city, the feet of one of the horses got caught in a hole, which so alarmed the others that they started to run and upset the Coach. Several of the passengers were seriously injured. One had his back badly broken, and it is said, cannot possibly survive; the Driver also, we are informed, was in a dying state. Two or three of the horses were either killed or drowned.—These are the particulars we have been able to glean.—Raleigh Register.

If any evidence was wanting to satisfy the democratic party where Judge White's friends expect to get support for him, it might be found in the columns of his organ, the Sun. That paper is filled with extracts from the federal papers throughout the Union, abusing in the most scurrilous terms the leading and prominent friends of the administration, and even the President himself, whilst we look in vain for one single word in favor of the administration or its supporters.—N. H. Patriot.

Locksmiths.—The Locksmiths of New York have resolved "not to alter spindles, repair nor fit keys, nor do any thing appertaining to any locks, which they have reason to believe were manufactured in the State Prison; nor to work in any shop in which a discharged felon is employed; nor to purchase any article, hire any house, nor otherwise encourage any person known to deal in any State Prison articles, which come in competition with the labor of our own mechanics."

Extensive Bishoprick.—His Majesty of Great Britain, pushing his authority, as the potentates of that kingdom are ever wont to do, over every portion of the globe, has created a new bishoprick, which is to comprehend pretty much the whole of the southern hemisphere, including Calcutta, New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land, the seat of which is to be at Sydney. It has been offered to Archbishop Broughton.

Loss of Character.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, giving an account of the meeting of Abolitionists in that city, says—"Among other speakers, who left the meeting with less character than they entered it, was the Rev Baron Stow, of Boston, whose friends are deeply chagrined at the sorry part which he bore in such a sorry concern."—Courier.

Small Pox.—The Yeoman's Gazette states that a case of small pox occurred during the past week in Stow. A person employed in a paper mill, it is supposed, took the disease from some old rags, and had been sick nearly a week before the nature of his disease was ascertained.—Ibid.

A Hard Case.—A Mr Sherman has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, by the authorities of New Jersey, for overdraining the Bank of Patterson \$3000. It seems that it is made a criminal offence in that state to overdraw a bank.

The person who robbed Mr. Wood of the Bangor House, at Tremont House, after having committed another robbery in New-York, has been arrested.—Courier.

Among the presents recently received at the Zoological Garden at Liverpool, we observe an American black bear, a fox, a deer, and an Indian buffalo, chiefly from captains of vessels.

A Mr Gannet, at Paris, has invented a new mode of preserving, in a liquid, dead bodies for dissection, whereby they retain their freshness and suppleness for months after death.

Rejected Members Re-Elected.—At a legal meeting of the voters of Ward No. 3, held at the Ward Room, May 18th, for the purpose of electing four members of the Common Council, in the place of those rejected by that Board, HORATIO N. CRANE, Esq., was chosen Clerk, pro tem, and DARIUS BOARDMAN, Esq., Warden, pro tem., unanimously.

The whole number of votes given in was 418
Of which Simon G. Shipley had 262
Geo. W. Smith, 261
John Snelling, 257
Wm. T. Spear, 240

The Hon. Edward Kavanagh, late Member of Congress from Maine, has left his residence in New-Castle, for Washington, preparatory to his immediate departure for Portugal, to enter upon the duties of the office to which he has recently been appointed—that of Charge d'Affairs.

A true bill has been found against Agostinho Rabello, a Portuguese, who so cruelly murdered a boy in Connecticut a few weeks since. His trial is postponed to August.

Funeral Obsequies, in honor of the memory of Gen. LEAVENWORTH, take place in New-York, this day, under the direction of the City Council.

The Baltimoreans are feasting on Green Peas and Strawberries, while we are inquiring the price of Coal.

Bunker-Hill Monument.—The workmen began last week in earnest to raise the monument.

Miss Landon says "a quotation aptly expressed, is as good as an original thought;" we never met with a more forcible argument in favor of that thesis than the following from Brooks' Winchester Republican:—

"Hope withereth fled, and massa sigh'd farewell!"

An advertiser in Virginia offers a reward for the apprehension of a mulatto named Hope Witherin, who has practically illustrated the line at the head of this paragraph by obsequiating bodyceusly.

It is said that Sir Walter Scott, baronet, of the 15th Hussars, son and heir of the renowned man of that name, is an ignorant coxcomb, and boasts of never having read his father's works! The following stanza is ironically ascribed to him:—

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.
The times are changed—we, modern hussars,
Despising cannon-shot or sabre scars,
Go to a ball, all arrogance and fuss,
Because a ball has never come to us!

Fatal Juggling.—A juggler, by the name of Wheeler, alias Curtis, a few days since, while in the exercise of his vocation, running a sword down his throat, perforated some vital part, which caused his instant death.—Buffalo Whig.

Curious.—By the new proposition before Parliament apothecaries are not to be allowed to compound medicines, but only to make visits. The medicines must be compounded by experienced chemists.

Types Crazy.—We notice an advertisement in a contemporary print, beginning as follows:—"Wanted—a few female sneers."

Mr James Sheridan Knowles has taken passage in the Columbus, the 16th June packet, for Liverpool.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.—The annual meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History will be held at their Hall in Tremont street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 4 o'clock P. M.
An Address may be expected from Walter Channing, M. D. m18 3tis D. HUMPHREYS STORER, Recy Sec.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The members are notified to meet at their Armory on MONDAYS, the 18th & 25th inst, at 8 P. M. for drill.
By order of the Commander,
GEO. H. WHITMAN, Clerk.

MARRIED.
In this city, by Rev Mr Stow, Henry Daniels to Lucy Ann Ferguson.

On Sunday, by the Rev Daniel M. Lord Joseph Erwin, formerly of Haverhill, N. H. to Zebiah Wheelwright, formerly of Cohasset.

To Cha testown, Josiah Wilder, of Rindge, N. H. to Elizabeth F. daughter of Eas James Fostick.

In Cambridgeport, on Sunday, by Rev Mr Paige, Joseph P. Derby to Susan W. Priest.

In Worcester, 15th inst, by Rev F. C. Wales.

In Quincy, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr Whitney, Benjamin Curtis to Emeline Spear, all of Q.

In New York, on the 14th inst, by Rev Mr Warner, Charles E. Allen to Anne C. Weatherax, both of Boston.

DIED.
In this city, on Saturday evening, James Bird, 63.

In the house of Theodore Lyman Jr, Mrs Sarah, widow of the late Wm Henderson Esq, of New York.
In Taunton, 6th inst, John W. Seabury Esq, 74.

IMPORTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—Ship Morro—180 boxes tobacco pipes—500m tin plates—30 cases sheathing copper—8 chain cables—2 bxs apertures—13 cases chains—12 cases steel—1 locomotive engine—1 box staples—1 case fishing rods—24 cases baracca acid—1 do dry saltaries—6 iron hoops—4 bxs apothecaries ware—1 solar microscope—5 cases screws—4 do stumps—2 bbls, 4 qr cases wine—380 bbls iron—2385 bars, 105 bbls iron—982 bbls and hds—15 hds, 3 cases, 3 boxes, 1 box mdz—12 bbls blankets—1 do, 1 box onaburges—1 hds, 1000s—1 case hosiery—17 cases, 1 bale worsted stuffs—3 do carpets—1 case books—73 bags wool—263 crates, 30 hds crockery ware—62 boxes tin plates—62 cases, 12 crates, 1 box, 1 basket hard ware—1 case glass—4 do cuttings—2 do soap—4 do nails—16 anvils—1 case of hammers—7 bundles, 2 hammers, 2 bundles vices—2 do, 3 crates hollow ware—4 cuttings—4 bundles of wire—1 case chains—10 boxes tin—10 dozen shovels—2 bbls shovels—1 do
MONTSEAT.—Brig Betsey—122 tons, 4 bbls crude sulphur sulphur—3 bxs okere—1 bbl, 7 kegs tannin—2000 pounds oil copper—15 cow hides—2402 goat and sheep skins.
PONA.—Brig Henry—118 hds, 13 bbls sugar—166 hbls molasses.
ST MARTIA.—Rio la Hache—schr Magnolia—2717 sticks Nicaragua wood—118 packs sugar—87 hds—5 tons Brazilette wood—553 sticks Brazil wood—3 bbls gum—128 Olives—78 sticks hick wood—12 do mahogany.
ST JOHN'S.—Schr Cherub—50 tons coal—7600 seal skins—5 tons bar and bolt iron—22 tes salm.
MAYAGUEZ.—307 hds, 130 bbls sugar—17 bags coffee—1 hhd is molasses—2 casks wine—25 pine apples—passenger, Fernando Amador.
GOTTENBURG.—Bark William—12,926 bars and bbls iron—300 tons.
N. ORLEANS.—Schr John Richards—669 bbls Pork; 14 half do; 17 bbls 320 kegs lard—2 bales bear skins—15 bbls molasses.
Ship Pargano—848 bales cotton—4 bales wool—39 bbls, 10 half do—516 kegs lard—1127 bbls pork—20 do whiskey—14 do molasses.

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—May 18, 1835

ARRIVED.

Ship Morro, Girdler, Liverpool, 5th April. Spoke 8th inst, Tuscan, W 8 ms, ship Alghaany, 23 ds fr Savannah, for Liverpool; 14th, lat 48, lon 18 15 ship Sterling fr Matanzas, for Coves; 7th inst, lat 41 40, lon 59 46, exg signals with packet ship Caledonia, of N York; 9th, lat 42 20, lon 59, ship Utica, from New York, for Havre. Passengers, Mrs Forland, and 4 in the steerage.

Sw. bark William, Ashberg, Gottenburg, 3th March.
Brig Alpine, Moreau, Mayaguez, P. R. 2nd inst. Left Brig Susan, Thomson, Portland, 4 ds. Geo Washington, Holbrook, N. H. 1st inst. Left Adm. Waterhouse, Sauc, 4 days; Jasper, Richardson, Boston, via St Thomas, wtg cargo; F. Muckelson, Brookfield, wtg cargo; Fabius, Hooper, Baltimore, via St Thomas, 10 ds; Wm Christopher, Hall, fr St Thomas, just arrived from Baltimore, one; brig System, Hutchinson, N York, 1st inst.

Brig Betsey, Hodge, Maracaibo 15th, brg 20th April. Left N Am vessel. Sch Oreford, Chandler, for Boston sailed 4 days before. Spoke 11th inst, lat 34 40, lon 70 76, brig George, 7 days from Portland for Havana.

Brig Henry, Hutchins, Ponce, 27th. Left brig Fox, Folsom, Philad, same day; sch Crescent, Russell, New York do; brig Olympic, sailed day before for N York. Spoke 13th, lat 37, lon 71, brig Atlantic, fr N Haven for W Indies.
Brig Niger, Howland, Trieste, 24, Messini 29th March. Left at latter, Cambia, Gray, in qdr, only Am—the Monno, Gray, and Herald, Sampson, for New York, sailed 3 days before. Spoke 9th, off Cape St Mary's, bark Tantalus bound up; 20th 3rd, lat 41 15, lon 72 50, brig John, Cowen, Mobile, 23 for Havre. Passed Gibraltar 8th April.
Brig Adams, Megha, Minterast, 20th April. Left sch Henry Clay, King, Boston 5 ds. Spoke 16th, lat 40, lon 69, brig John fr Havana, for Portland.
Brig Canby, Philadelphia.
Sch Magnolia, Jordan, St Matias, 12th, Rio la Hache 16th April. Left at former brig Aurora, of and for Boston. No Am at latter. Spoke nothing.
Sch John Richards, Eaton, N Orleans, 23d, SW Pass 26th ult.

Schs Forest, Winchenbach; Rose, Lanphear; and Herald, Hale, Philad, two former with coal.
Sch Surprise, Wynn, Yarmouth, NS.
Sch Edward O'Brien, Davis, Richmond.
Sch Dove, Hopkins, of and fr Berlin, Md.
Sch Columbus, Kellum, New York, fr Philadelphia, 1st Cherry-stone.
Sch Native, Pratt, Murtresboro.
Sch Pearl, Lewis, Hartford.
Sch Marion, Allen, Charleston.
Sch Willow, Webb, Washington, NC.
Sch Satisfed, Treacher, Dover, N H.
Sch Brilliant, Bartlett, Newburyport.
Sch Eliza, Hall, Albany.
Pen Enterprise, Elarod, Norfolk.
Western Trader, Gorham, New York.
Sch Ino, Hall, New York.
Sch Pequot, Lovell, New York.
Sch Glade, Linnell, New York.
Sch Jasper, Howes, New York.
Sch Francis, Reed, (of Portland), New York.
Sch Piper, Sears, New York.
Sch Splendid, Morton, Eastport.
Sch Gov Robbins, Rogers, Oiaas.
Sch Uncle Sam, Taylor, Newburyport.
Br sch Cherub, Blake, St Johns, N F.
Sch Adina, Lerourd, Norfolk.
Sch Industry, Burgess, Washington, N C.
Sch Wave, Faleh, Philadelphia.
Sch Orbit, Otis, Philadelphia.
Br sch Erie, McKenzie, Philadelphia.
Sch Elizabeth, Loring, New York.
Sch Vischer, Atwood, Albany.
Sch Enterprise, Hamlin, Nantucket.
Sch Benj Bigelow, Wells, Albany.
Sloop John Ann,addock, Nantucket.
Sloop Gipsy, Wing, New York.
Sloop Jas & Lucy, Irish, New Bedford.

CLEARED.
Ships Equator, J. D. Gillis, Havana; Dromo, Devereaux, do; Neponset, M. A. Low, do and Canton; brig Marshal Ney, Talbot, Havana; Lycoming, Daggett, 1 hhd; schs Menemey, (Br) Johnson, Annapolis, NS; Caroline, Clifford, Baltimore; E. Baker, N York; Frank, Ames, N Haven; Cornelia, Goodwin, Scituate; sloop to Henry, Parker, Hartford.

Ship Don Quixote, Pally, sailed 7th Jan. from Oahu, for Boston.
Brig Adnatie, Thayer, for Boston 20th, was at St Jago 8th April.
Ar Velocity, Proctor, here, at Sandwich Island, Feb 3.
Ar at Singapore, Jan 13, Cashmere, Harlett, hence, via Bay of Bengal.
Going into Port au Prince, 1st inst, Pocasset, Eldridge, hence.

SPOKEN.
16th inst, lat 38, lon 73, brig Congress, Snow, 62 days from Leghorn, for N York.

SALEM, May 17—ar schs John S. Bryan, and Sea Flower, Boston.
NEWBURYPORT, May 16—ar sch Governor, Pritchard, Boston.
PROVIDENCE, May 17—ar ship Transit, Little, N Orleans; brig Enterprise, Clifford, Cadizmas, fr Havana.
PORTLAND, May 16—ar Sun, Prince, Boston; Pembroke, do. Cleared at 10 o'clock.
NEW YORK, May 16—cleared, Fawcett, Annans, Bremen; Pleiades, Robman, Matanzas; Gibsey, Lisbon; Algerine, Cooper, Key West; Gen Stark, Chase, Boston.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15—ar brig Ann, Reed, Halifax; sch Groshopper, do.
16th ar LARZAS, Daniel, Rochelle; Acorn, House, Boston. Cleared Virginia Trader, Hullison, Laguna; Georgians, Harvey, Boston; Sandwich, Ellis, do.

NEW CARPETS, &c.—TASER & SMITH, No 67 Washington street, 3 doors north of Court-street, have just received their SPRING GOODS, consisting of

SUPER SAXONY, }
BRUSSELS } CARPETINGS.
KIDDERMINSTER, }
SUCUT }
VENETIAN, }
Also—English and French embossed TABLE CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, BOOKINGS, MATTINGS, STAIR ROLDS and EYES. Likewise, PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS &c. epist

GERMAN LUSTRE HATS.—A fine assortment of these beautiful Hats, which for elegance and durability, have never been equalled by any hat heretofore, made in this country, are offered for sale at WILLIAM BARRY'S, No 34 Washington street, where also may be found a large assortment of Hats and Caps of every description, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. Gentlemen in want of something very superior, will do well before buying, to call and examine these Hats, as they cannot fail of being suited. a24 epistm

FASHIONABLE HAT, CAP AND GLOVE STORE.—SPRING FASHIONS.

H. BAILEY has just received a splendid assortment of Hats, Caps, Gloves and Hatter's Trimmings, from New York. He respectfully invites all his old friends and customers to just drop in at his store, No 15 Court-street, and examine them. H. B. trusts all who call will find his assortment equal to any in the city of Boston, and on as reasonable terms. N. B.—H. B. has on hand a splendid assortment of Gold Lace, Silver do, Gold Cord, Silk do, Gold and Silver Ornaments for Ladies' Head Dresses &c. istm-m17

NEW HAT STORE.—ANSON DEXTER, (late of the firm of OLEY, DEXTER & GILL), has for sale at No 37 Court-street, (opposite to the Court House), an extensive assortment of New York and Boston made Hats, Caps, Gloves and Umbrellas of the latest fashions, which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. His friends and the public are requested to call and examine before purchasing. epistm

N. B. Particular Hats and Caps made to order. may 6 istm

CARD.—Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine a few pieces of superlative West of England cloth just received by the subscriber—colours, blues, black, Duhlas, Polish greens, claret, mulberries, browns &c.
Also a prime assortment of Cassimeres, Vestings, and Summertime suits of the most desirable shape and fabrics, which will be sold or made up to order, at very reduced prices for cash. R. C. KEMP, Merchant Tailor, 34 Merchants Row. istm m14

CHAIRS, WASH STANDS, TOILET TABLES, SETTEES, &c.—At Wholesale and Retail. THOMAS E. CLARK, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken Store No 36 Commercial St., where he will keep a general assortment of the above named articles, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices for cash or approved credit. Persons buying for the trade, or for export, are invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing. epistm epistm m 24

jersey—may be used with or without a top—may be seen at
Streeter's, Bromfield st.

TO THE CITIZENS of Boston, Quincy, Dorchester, Stoughton, Norton, Mansfield, Medford, Dover, Bedford and Nantucket, PETITIONERS in aid of the Petition of WILLIAM VANS, praying that he may have a trial at law or in Equity.

[The following extracts are from letters written AFTER the pretended dissolution.]

John Codman to Alexander Baring.

Boston, May 8, 1798.
"I cannot conceive what has become of the 400,000 livres, he (Richard) wrote me in November he had, and that he should soon make another remittance to J. and F. Barings & Co. of equal amount. No such remittance had reached them in March—I am too much in the dark about my European affairs, to conduct my business with any spirit. [Strange as it may seem, it is perfectly true that Richard had remitted the 400,000 livres precisely as he stated, and they were received by Barings and credited to the firm in October and Nov., 1797.]

Same to Richard Codman.

Boston, June 2d, 1798.
"I wish, you may well suppose, a winding up of the important concerns—YOU have been engaged in, to govern—my conduct here."

Same to Messrs. Barings & Co. of London.

Boston, June 8, 1798.
"I am so in the dark respecting—his (Richard's) affairs, that I can fully adopt your idea upon it—that it is vexatious."

John Codman to Richard Codman.

Boston, July 21, 1798.
"Every body I meet knows more about you, your views, — YOUR affairs, and your business, than I do. I am extremely distressed about you and — our affairs. * * * In anxious expectation, and — reliance upon — your prudence and discretion. * * * I remain —"

Same to same.

Boston, Aug. 8, 1798.
"Your bills continually coming upon — me, force — me into banks and constant attention. * * * Messrs. J. & F. Barings and Co. are continually writing me they have received nothing from — you."

Same to same.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1798.
"Pray, for goodness sake, do not draw any more upon me. These last words I would repeat with energy, but I hope it is needless."

Same to Messrs. Barings & Co.

Boston, Aug. 28, 1798.
"I have received by the June packet your favors. * * * With the account current with the late house of J. and R. Codman, I was not less disappointed at the increasing balance than you were. * * * I could sincerely wish to see an end of HIS (Richard's) speculations, if it were for no other purpose than to cause the correspondence of — our respective houses to be more satisfactory."

John Codman to Richard Codman.

Boston, Oct. 12th, 1798.
"I have written you a long letter, to go by Mr. Bromfield, more expressive of all my feelings, particularly complaining that I have no letter from you by Mr. Gerry and that I am astonished and displeased by your continual drafts upon — me. * * * What cruel suspense I am in to conjecture why — you draw upon — me. It appears to me like a candle burning out at both ends. Messrs. Barings have undoubtedly informed you how our account stands, say on the first June last; 50 (£50,000) deducting 15 (£15,000) and interest, leaves 32 (£32,000). How then do your words tally, when in your last letter to me, April 21st, you say—As to our accounts with Messrs. Barings, we shall not be much in arrears; you doubtless will find no difficulty to draw on them—and state your remittances—all which to be sure are credited, but, also, we are debited nearly as much for your drafts on them."

"If I do not stop accepting and paying your bills, I see nothing before me but ruin."
"Your not writing me by so good an opportunity as Mr. Gerry, makes me more uneasy than any thing I can express; and leads me to believe what I have heard, that — you have been unfortunate, and decline imparting it to me. Messrs. Barings write that they can go no further for me, * * * and add they get nothing from you."

"I wish you would sell on the best terms you can, and return."

"I conclude with beseeching — you to remit — me, and not to draw upon — me, and to wind off by disposing of your property for the most it will bring, and return to your native country as soon as possible."

"P. S. * * * Do not draw any more. I must determine to accept no more if you draw."

Same to same.

Boston, Nov. 16, 1798.
"I thank you for your letter by him. It is the only one you have wrote me from April to September; and considering — the importance of the things between us, you are very remiss. You do not say what object — you had in drawing on — me in favor of Brown, Fellows, Andrews and Homberg. Wonderful that — you can thus perplex — me. The Barings will go no further, and could it be expected? For on beholding their account current, I behold nearly as many charges for — your bills, as credits for — your remittances. The former you not having advised me of, produced an unexpected balance that well nigh overwhelmed me."

Notwithstanding this statement respecting Richard's drafts and remittances, and a similar one to Alexander Baring, and to J. & F. Baring & Co. to his captains of vessels, and other persons, it appears by the account of Messrs. Barings, referred to in this very letter, that Richard's "remittances," as marked "R. C." with John's own hand, exceeded his "drafts," as marked in like manner by the same hand, by the sum of about £10,000 sterling, or \$50,000. The Barings may not have known this, because Richard's remittances of this money came to them through a banker at Hamburg; and the name of Richard, except as added at Boston by John, does not appear in their account. It will be asked, what was the object in writing these representations? I think it was twofold, viz: first to spur up Richard to remit, and secondly to make him the scape-goat of all present delinquencies, and any possible future embarrassments of the firm. It was profound policy and statesmanship. John Codman knew Richard had remitted according to his promise, and knew that his remittances had been received and placed to the credit of the firm, because he wrote "R. C." against them, and also because a merchant of his vigilance could not see £10,000 sterling in his account, and not know well enough where it came from. This I say, because in committee the ground was taken, that John Codman did not know that these remittances came from Richard.

Same letter (of Nov. '98) continued.

"Here — I shall be covered more than — I ever was, which you cannot but conceive, and will therefore exert yourself to send — me some cargoes or other remittances to help — me. It is — here — I want help."

[These italics are not Mr. Gardiner's, but mine.— It was just about long enough for this letter to have reached Richard at Paris, viz: five weeks from its date, that he obtained by loan from Vans, a part of the money, viz: 13,415 francs rentes, now constituting the "piratical claim."]

"Had I ever been to sea, or was it not for the cares that encumber me, I would embark and see Messrs. Barings myself."

John Codman to Capt. Elisha Crocker.

Boston, Dec. 12th, 1798.
"I hope Mr. Touro or Mr. Hazlehurst, will have advanced the money on commission, until I can send it on to them, or that you will have found some way to avoid so great a loss as you lead me to expect. This and the expense of £40 sterling, Messrs.

Barings put me to for premium, &c. on bottomry, are but part of the damages sustained by their not sending you to Russia. My brother on the other side of the channel, had not made them those remittances I had expected, or I should not have been so mortified, as this circumstance has occasioned me. I have not to blame Messrs. Barings, although I had reason to think they had more confidence in me, and allowed for circumstances, for certainly my brother's engagements to them, unknown to me, had caused them to be in advance for — us."

[Repeat that this was not true and the writer must have known it, for by the last account of the Barings, then in his hands, Richard's engagements to them were but £7000, and his remittances £17,000 sterling.]

John Codman to Alexander Baring.

Boston, Dec. 18th, 1798.
"Although my BROTHER'S AFFAIRS are perplexing and interesting, — I stand on ground so firm, that I am determined not to give way to the pressure of the moment."

John Codman to Richard Codman.

Boston, Feb. 20, 1799.
"Pray sell what you have in France. Suppose you get but half or a quarter of what you expect, * * * — remember that by keeping MY funds, you throw me out of business here entirely."

"I suspect when you get this you will know pretty near how you and myself stand. You will know * * * how Barings' account will stand. You will know too, respecting the £16,000 — you promised; and if that is remitted."

"Pray then sell what you have, be it what it will, for the most it will bring, and get the funds — here."

"Sell and retire directly. At any rate * * * send me particular word by Tudor of all YOUR property and prospects, * * * and be entreated, be persuaded to come home yourself — soon; — I value not the sacrifice — I did not send my cargoes to Tudor to invest them there—in wooden shells, and bricks and mortar."

When this letter was read in Committee, the words "in wooden shells," &c. were read, and I inserted them in my minutes. On examining the printed letter they did not appear. This discrepancy being noticed in the argument, it was stated by Mr. Gardiner, that these words, though read, were erased in the letter. I have never seen the original letter. The words are material, I think, as shewing conclusively that John Codman knew perfectly well, and always considered that the real estate in France was purchased with partnership funds, and was partnership property.

"In this country then * * * let you and I reside. * * * You must possess magnanimity enough to make the sacrifice — to accomplish it."

[The two sentences in which the word "sacrifice" occurs, are italicized by me.]

P. S.—Consider what an immense undertaking it is, for you to sell off YOUR estates, and to close YOUR accounts, &c. in France."

Certainly! an enormous undertaking, "to close the accounts" of two large and old concerns, with any books!

After all I have said, you will consider seriously and judge. I have mentioned some things to Tudor to communicate to you in confidence; let, my idea of your situation; 2d, relative to our Company concerns, which we will explain to you. [Soon after the time when this letter would be regularly received by Richard Codman, he appropriated the stock purchased with the proceeds of Mr. Vans's houses; about the same time also he sent a vessel and cargo to England, as a remittance for John's private account.]

John Codman to Mr. Delius, of Bremen.

Boston, July 24, 1799.
"He [Richard] has a cargo property, as I understand [?] in France, of such a nature as will obtain great value in case of peace; but I am extremely anxious for its fate during present exigencies."

Same to Richard Codman.

Boston, July 24, 1799.
"I cannot do any more business while YOU keep — the funds in France." "I think since you have staid so long — have got so much dependent on the event, it will be as well for you to stay." "We have gone too much into credit, but if we are prudent, — we shall yet do well."

Same to Messrs. Barings.

Boston, Sept. 26, 1799.
"From some late accounts I have received from my brother, am in hopes — he will be able to do something effectual before long."

Same to Alexander Baring.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1800.
"For a long time I hear nothing of my brother in France, but — I have hopes that events are concurring in — his favor. Setting him however aside, I think I have so remitted the house that all arrears are paid."

What had "his" [Richard's] private property if it was private to do with paying off debts of the firm, unless the partnership effects would not pay them? What had events concurring in his favor, to do with paying John's debts?

Same to Richard Codman.

Boston, March 7, 1800.
"To this day I know as little about — you and your affairs as the greatest stranger that I meet in the streets."

Richard Codman to John Codman.

Paris, 21st April, 1798.
"I wrote you in September, October and November. Only that of September it seems you had received. I wrote you again in January, a long letter, which I pray God may get to hand. It contained my ideas of public affairs here and of — our negotiations, which would have given — you pleasure to have read, and perhaps been of — service. It has been convenient for me to draw on you \$30,000, as I did not wish to sell — my inscriptions."

The "long letter" referred to, dated in January, 1798, has never been produced! By Richard's description of it, it must have been just such a letter as would be likely to dissipate all doubts as to whose account Richard was speculating for in France. If this letter had described those speculations as his own, instead of "ours," is there a doubt that it would have been produced, read with triumph, and printed in capitals? If he had called them "my negotiations," we should not be left in the dark as to what was the nature of them. I think that the suppression of that single letter, which evidently contains so much some way, and cannot be in favor of the respondents, ought to make them blush to repeat the face of Richard's separate concern in France. They must have been distressed at the compliment of the committee upon their wonderful frankness and promptness in producing every document called for!

It has already been perceived by the foregoing extracts, that John Codman lived in deep and perpetual anxiety in respect to the state and result of the business in France. I will add a single extract to illustrate further this point.

John Codman to Richard Codman.

Boston, 31st March, 1800.
"What shall I say to induce you to return? — Could I write in tears, or in tears of blood from my heart, it would be insufficient to express my feelings — don't be mortified that — YOUR expectations are blasted in their brilliant degree. Again I say, remit Cremer's money, and do not touch Swan's. I shall be ungovernable if you do."

But this extraordinary interest in Richard's affairs was, it has been maintained, mere fraternal regard, and had no reference to any other relation. John Codman had two other brothers, and perhaps more, and he does not in a correspondence of eight years with Richard, name either of those brothers more than once! Moreover, after he has been to France in 1801, obtained formal conveyances of all the estates and property acquired there; adopted measures to blind people as to the partnership; and returned to

the United States, he find him writing no more letters to Richard. His "fraternal regard" would seem at that period to have been transferred to one Babut, an agent appointed by him to manage the said estates.

John Codman to Fred. Delius, of Bremen.

Boston, 31st March, 1800.
"You doubtless understand all my directions, particularly expressed in my letter of July 24th,—that my brother should not control any of my funds in your hands. * * * I have less and less confidence in any thing that goes into France, and positively forbid you paying him a shilling in that way for my account."

Does such an advertisement to others (not communicated to Richard) evince that deep affection for the brother, which will sufficiently account for every expression of anxiety and concern for his success in France?

John Codman to Messrs. Barings.

New York, May 9, 1800.
"I expect on my return to Boston to see Mr. Tudor. His accounts by letter respecting my — brother, were not satisfactory to me, so that I had almost prepared to go myself to Europe, to ascertain the actual state of — his concerns, and to bring — his affairs to some close."

On the 12th day of June following, Mr. John Codman, then elected a member of the House of Representatives, and soon after in a convention of the two Houses, to the Senate—a man of domestic habits—unaccustomed, as he said, to the sea, and "encumbered with cares which tied him down," broke from them all, and arrived in London about the middle of July, where he was met in a very unexpected manner by Captain Nathan Nichols, master of his ship Thetis, now residing at Malden, in this State. From all that I have heard of Captain Nichols, his word is entitled to as much respect as any man's in the community. He has given, not without evident reluctance, which nothing but a pure and strong sense of justice could overcome, the following declaration.

Capt. N. Nichols's Declaration.

I, Nathan Nichols, of Malden, in the County of Middlesex, late master mariner, having been requested to appear before the Committee of the Honorable House of Representatives, to give evidence in relation to the petition of William Vans, and being in a poor state of health, and unfit to go out in this inclement season, do hereby declare for the benefit of whom it may concern, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in relation to said petition.

In the year eighteen hundred, I sailed from Boston in February, as master of the ship Thetis, belonging to John Codman, I proceeded to Virginia, by order of said Codman, to purchase a cargo of tobacco, but not succeeding, I went to Charleston, South Carolina, for a freight, and having obtained it, I sailed for London, and arrived there in the Summer of 1800. I then, having had my previous knowledge of his going or intending to go to Europe, I was very much surprised and told him that I should not have been so astonished to meet my mother there. He replied "my object in coming to Europe is to go and see my brother in France; he is going on a voyage there, and purchasing his mother's estates," and my impression is that he said "I don't know but he will ruin me." He inquired of me about my voyage, and observed that I had made a very handsome freight. When I informed him that I was about to proceed to St. Louis to take a cargo of salt, he told me to remain; that he did not wish me to go away until he got the cargo to France. Accordingly did remain and returned direct to America.

The above is correct according to the best of my recollection, and I am ready to make oath thereof if required.

Malden, March 26th, 1835. NATHAN NICHOLS.

John Codman to Sylvanus Bourne.

Paris, Nov. 7, 1800.
"It is proper for me to inform you that the partnership has been dissolved since May, 1798, and that in that future you will please to notice it."

Here we find John Codman writing to one of the correspondents of the house in Amsterdam, one of the first commercial cities of Europe, 2½ years after the pretended dissolution, and for the first time "informing" him of it! And implying that he would pay past engagements of Richard, but not "future" ones! Does this look as if John Codman himself thought the dissolution was legally and sufficiently notified? This letter was dated two years after Mr. Vans' loans to Richard; and the intercourse between Holland and the U. States was never for a moment obstructed; whereas it was between France and the U. States for a good while during this period.

I now put it in the most serious manner to every intelligent merchant and man, who has read these extracts, whether the possessor pronouns of 1793—4—5, (first part) and the same pronouns of 1795, (last part) 1796—7—8—9 and 1800, do exhibit any real difference of application and meaning?

Whether "my expectations" in 1793—"YOUR expectations" in 1795—"our European affairs" of 1793—"your European affairs" of 1794—"his European affairs" of 1795—"YOUR affairs in Europe" of 1796—"my European affairs" in 1798—and "his affairs," which John Codman embarked and went to Europe "to close in 1800," are not all one and the same concern, inseparable of distinction or difference, except of titles.

Thus much for the proofs of a separate interest of Richard in France, and of a real dissolution of the partnership, as contained in the imperfect portion of the correspondence.

The second species of evidence to establish the existence of Richard's separate interest in France, were certain accounts, which were produced, shewing very extensive transactions and great sums of money, all in Richard Codman's private name. The most important of these were Recamier the Paris banker's. On examining carefully some of these, and translating the dates and sums into English, so as to form points of contact between these and the accounts of the firm with Barings of London, I discovered that nine-tenths or perhaps nineteen-twentieths of the amount charged to Richard in his Paris account, had been remitted by Recamier through a banker at Hamburg to the Barings, and was credited to the firm; and that all the credits of any importance in the same Recamier's accounts, were manifestly partnership funds and nothing else. In short, with the exception of sums paid for his expenses, to servants and clerks, and some other trifles, there was nothing in these accounts except partnership business! It followed then that these were PARTNERSHIP accounts, though produced for the very purpose of showing a private concern of Richard Codman in France.

D. L. CHILD, for William Vans.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EXPOSITION.—The subscriber has long labored for the public at a great pecuniary loss to himself. Aware that most of the "Intelligence Offices" have been conducted on a plan calculated to abuse the confidence which the community have reposed in them, he has adapted the following rules for the government of his business. As he has never given publicity to the same, he deems it but justice to himself at the present time to make it known, in order that the public may appreciate his motives and shewer upon him that patronage which it will be his exertions to richly merit, and to enable him to continue to forward the interests of that class of persons who are seeking employment.

SYNOPSIS.
All young men, by depositing one dollar with the subscriber, will receive a written agreement that unless a situation is found to suit them in one week, their money will be returned to them.

All adults by depositing fifty cents will receive an agreement of the same kind.

Those who are paying twenty-five cents, will also have their money returned, unless employment is found them.

Upon this arrangement he confides in the public for support, and invites all who are in want of help of any kind, to apply to him—and pledges himself to be guided by the instructions of those who should be pleased to leave with him their orders.

The price of the notice is as follows:
J. A. SILLOWAY, No 26 Exchange st.

HEALTH.—For sale only at WILLIAM BROWN'S, the highly improved Rochelle and Soda Powders, prepared with the impalpable Powder of Sarsaparilla—held in high estimation by a great number of our first physicians, for their peculiar virtues in purifying the blood, and removing all kinds of eruptions—correcting the stomach, heartburn, bilious affections, &c.—and is much admired as a very pleasant and cooling beverage.

The Compound Syrup of Dock and Sarsaparilla very much improves the taste as a beverage, and assists the medicinal virtues of the Powders, which is to be had at the same place.

Also—Rochelle, Soda, and Soda Powders, prepared from the best English materials.

BOSTON AND HARTFORD PACKETS.

The Regular Line of Packets between the above cities, will consist of the following vessels:

Schooner ANN,	—	—	Captain Flower,
" CHINA,	—	—	" Churchill,
" LYDIA,	—	—	" Mills,
" MARY,	—	—	" Goodspeed,
" ECHO,	—	—	" —

These vessels are of the first class, and built expressly for the trade. The Captains have been long engaged in the business, and are experienced pilots. Every exertion will be made to ensure despatch and render the Line worthy of patronage. It is intended, after the 10th March, one vessel shall sail every Saturday, from the head of Central wharf, south side, and one from Hartford every Wednesday. For terms of freight apply to JOSHUA SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTFORD; and to ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the Captain, on board, head of said wharf, south side, and in Hartford to THOMAS K. BURCE & CO.

BOSTON AND HINGHAM.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MAY.

The Steamboat GEN'L LINCOLN,

Will, on and after MONDAY the 4th of May, leave

Hingham, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For Boston, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

For Hingham, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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